Duty of Allies, He Declares, Is to Concentrate Every Available Man and Gun in Decisive Theatre of War.

THINKS LUDENDORFF WILL THROW WEIGHT ON WINGS.

Allies Should Decide on Force Needed for Victory and Allot to Each Its Quota According to Its Resources.

By Lieut. Col. Repington. Copyright, 1918, by The Press Publishing Oc., (The New York World). (Special Cable Despatch to The World.)

by cloud verbiage in the German press which seeks to conceal from their own people the magnitude of the failure of Ludendorff and his associates. We must not allow ourselves to be entirely hypnotized by the moving struggle north of the Marne, for behind these German rear guards the enemy is infallibly rerouping his forces and preparing new operations.

The Enemy's Strength. He possesses still in the west a considerable superiority in bayonet strength and may fill up by drawing

the 1920 class to his field depots. The corporation of this class for training at home began May 1 and its intensive training has continued since then. It is possible the youths may be drawn forward after eight to twelve weeks of training, and, though many of the volunteers of this class already have been captured in France, there must be a good contingent left to fill up with in the next few months. Chatter to which we often have to Chatter to which we often have to listen about the exhaustion of the German divisions really should have some statute of limitations placed upon it. A German division is often withdrawn before it is exhausted and even if it has been badly hit and lost some 40 to 60 per cent of its strength, experience shows that when it can be filled up it can be brought up to the scratch again in the minimum period of three weeks. When a unit is not filled up its morale suffers since every one recounts to his fellow outferers his terrible expeniences. But when a unit is quickly filled up, then the old hands boast to the new hands of their great deeds and both are soon eady to repeat them. We must certainly note that all of

we must certainly note that all of tupprecht's units, except the few lent y him to the Crown Prince and a alf dozen more which have been altreated in recent operations in he north, must be regarded as com-aratively fresh troops, though they re not all equally efficient. So must thirty to forty German divisions the line from Verdun to Belfort, nd I imagine Hutier's army has had mple time to recover from its effort

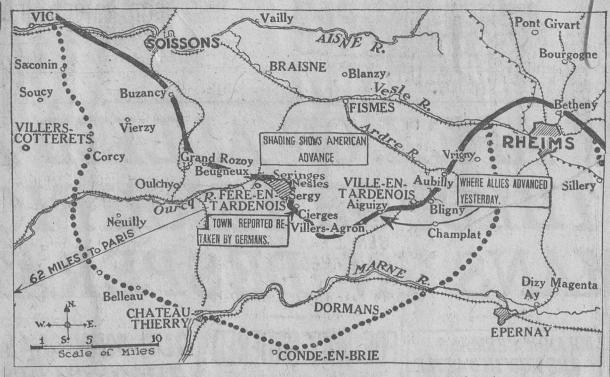
oward Complegne.
There is little doubt that the Gernan plan was very far reaching and nam plan was very far reaching and mbraced the whole western front rom the Somme to the Meuse. Essential parts of the plan, notably the ttack in Champagne and the passage of the Marne near Dormans, nissed fire, while the unexpected French counter stroke found Boehn inteady to deal with it. Prosecution of the plan was therefore and perof the plan was, therefore, and per-naps wisely, suspended.

Ludendorff's Probable Course. should say Ludendorff's efforts ril now be concentrated upon remining his plan under better conditions, and that, while he will write ff the Marne as a bad debt, he will neavor to reach his objectives by rowing more of his weight upon he wings. Many German attacks mounted along the Allied front, and I think it must be Ludendorff's dention to west the initiative from now be concentrated upon re tion to wrest the initiative from

dis task has been made much der by his failure. His prestige s been greatly dimmed. His resoas been greatly dimmed. His resoit on to persevere may fail. But it
is now a case of perseverance or
estain loss of the war and, though
here may be stormy meetings at
hain headquarters, I suppose in the
hid the ayes will have it. Hintze may
abble about the eastern campaign
had Abbas may fete at Berlin, but
very one knows the Germans will
have adopt this strategy when all else adopt this strategy when all else

e duty of the Allies remains a ple one, namely, to concentrate in decisive theatre every man and available for fighting, failure in the duty on the part of certain le cost us tremendous losses and ferings last spring. But I also ak the so-called Supreme War Incil, which cannot be supreme il America is represented on it by tatesman with powers equal to se of his colleagues, should look ahead and decide, mainly on nili-y grounds, the military force ich should be assembled in France soon as practicable for operation 1919 and 1920. Are we going to le this question on economical and tical grounds or on those of milio necessity is the question the neil ought to face. The fact that he with the splendid effort of the ericans we are on level terms with many, and that a superiority in emany, and that a superiority in the is needed to make a decision in a favor, humanly speaking, certain very great. At the point which we be reached in the war we can trust pain and Foch to give us figures to ake victory sure, and then the count should allot to each ally his right operation of effort according to his pullation and resources. I am not infident our military problem is begapproached in this manner, and if a not then I think we are in the of our old errors and the camben will be needlessly prolonged.

JUL 3 1 1918 GERMAN STRENGTH POINTS OF HEAVIEST FIGHTING ON FRONT AND NEW GAIN BY AMERICAN TROOPS



From official reports and press de- vanced nearly two miles. They are lies are advancing. spatches it appears that the heaviest now beyond Nesles, which lies di- Hard fighting also occurred on the

fighting has been in the region of rectly east of Fere. Fere-en-Tardenois. After a bitter In the small salient toward Oulchy- gains were made by both the Garstruggle at Sergy, which changed le-Chateau the Allies again drove the mans and the French and their allies. LONDON, July 30 .- The German hands as many as nine times, accord- Germans back, taking the town of The French took the Village of Roretreat from the Marne continues, ing to The World's special correspon- Beugneux, losing it, and taking it migny, a mile southwest of Ville-encovered not only by rear guards but dent with the American Army, the again. In that region too is import- Tardenois, while the Germans ad-

line southwest of Rheims, where troops from the United States ad- ant high ground along which the Al- vanced slightly west of Ste. Euphraise

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

FRENCH

PARIS, July 30 .- The French night official communication follows: On the right bank of the Ourcq some local fighting enabled us to advance on the height to the northeast of Fere-en-Tardenois,

In the region of Sergy we maintained our gains, in spite of several reactions by the enemy.

Southwest of Rheims the Germans attacked on both sides of Ste. Euphraise. All their attempts to capture Ste. Euphraise failed, in spite of a slight advance made by them to the west of the village. There is nothing of importance to report from the rest of the front.

The day statement says: During the night no event of importance was reported from the front north of the Marne.

was made public to-day by the War Department. It follows:

During the night no event of importance was reported from the front north of the Marne.

AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Gen. Pershing's communique for yesterday as made public to-day by the War Department. It follows:

Beyond the line of the Ouroq heavy counter attacks made by fresh troops of the enemy have resulted in severe fighting. Sergy, taken by our troops yesterday after having changed hands four times, remains in our possession.

GERMAN

BERLIN (via London), July 30.—German great headquarters to-day statement dealing with yesterday's operations: troops of the enemy have resulted in severe fighting. Sergy, taken by our troops yesterday after having changed hands four times, remains in our possession.

issued the following statement dealing with yesterday's operations:

There has been lively reconnoitring activity during the night. Partial attacks by the British in the region of Merris and on both sides of the Ayette were repulsed.

The enemy launched attacks with strong forces against our new lines north of the Ourcq and on our positions on the wooded heights southwest of Rheims. The French, British and Americans were thrown back on the whole of their attacking front, with the heaviest of losses.

The main weight of the enemy's attack was directed against the Hartennes-Fere-en-Tardenois front, where during the morning and afternoon the enemy stormed again and again in dense waves. His assaults broke down before and at our lines, sometimes under our

In the afternoon the enemy extended his attack beyond Fere-en-Tardenois eastward. They were just as unsuccessful as partial attacks he launched in the morning at the Bois Meuniere.

Southwest of Rheims the enemy renewed his attack as many as five times at isolated points between Chambrecy and Vrigny, keeping them up in violent partial attacks until late in the evening. He was

repulsed everywhere with sanguinary losses. In Champagne, south of Mont Ficstel, we drove the enemy out of trenches which he had occupied since his thrust of Saturday and captured an enemy point of support northeast of Perthes.

The night report read: After his defeat of yesterday the enemy has remained quiet.

BRITISH

LONDON, July 30 .- The following statement was received to-night

from Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters: During the latter part of the night patrols of the 1st Australian Division, who had entered German positions about Merris, successfully established themselves east of the village, which they surrounded and captured. One hundred and sixty-nine prisoners and a number of trench mortars and machine guns were taken by us in the course of this enterprise. Our casualties were light. A few additional prisoners were captured by our patrols during the day in Nieppe Forest. (Merris is on that part of the Flanders front along which the Germans tried to cut through to the Channel ports.)

The hostile artillery has shown great activity to-day against our new positions at Merris.

The day statement reads: We captured a few prisoners last night in a successful raid in the

neighborhood of Ayette. Shortly after midnight Australian patrols entered the enemy's positions about Merris. Forty prisoners have been taken by our troops

in this locality. The hostile artillery has been active with gas shells northwest of Albert and has also shown a tivity at a number of points between La Bassee Canal and Ypres.

NEW YORK GLOBE

JUL 3 1 1918

WHO INVENTED THE YELLOW PERIL? It is interesting to observe the following remark in the record of the All Highest's conversations with his dentist: "It was I who originated the phrase 'Yellow

There is nothing new in this, but it does confirm a Peril'." fact that has been patent for a long time to everybody

whose eyes were not blinded by race prejudice. The so-called "Yellow Peril" is a stupid figment of a distorted imagination that never would have been taken seriously without the assiduous and unremitting efforts of German agents and misguided Americans who were working in the interests of Germany. Innumerable absurd rumors have been circulated to arouse a belief in malign Japanese plots against us. Some of them have even been believed by people who ought to have known

It has been obvious to the intelligent and the better. patriotic that those who were trying to foment anti-Japanese hostility in the United States were doing a dangerous and pernicious work. Fortunately their activities were of little avail, though they did succeed in arousing considerable unnecessary ill-feeling on both

sides of the Pacific. But now that we have read the stupid boast, "It was I who originated the phrase 'Yellow Peril'," everybody must realize that the anti-Japanese agitators are working in the interests of the kaiser. Formerly it might be said, in behalf of some of these foolish agitators, that they were doing the kaiser's work unconsciously. This is no longer possible. Any man who prattles about the "Yellow Peril" is knowingly helping kaiserlsm.

regiment, told me about the Boches deliberately shelling an infirmary established in Villers-sur-Fere (two miles south of "Fere-en-Tardenois) Keiffert was liaison agent between his battalion commander and the regiment combat post. He was passing through the village when a big calibre shell landed in the middle of the dressing station, which was naturally full of wounded.

"It was a terrible sight," he observed, "and those — Germans knew just what they were doing for the infirmary was in plain view of their lines and had Red Cross markings all over it." The station since has been moved to a safer spot.

Paddy Roddy's "Grand Game."

Paddy Roddy's "Grand Game." The most enthusiastic fighter 1 have yet met is a dirty, sweaty, weary little man whose uniform was

VIOOD MEET

NEW YORK IMES

JUL 3 1 1918

18, 1918. 9 000

LABOR URGES ANOTHER SPLASH ON LABOR DAY

Proposes to the Shipping Board to Equal Launching Record Established on July 4.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—American labor has proposed to the Shipping Board that Labor Day this year shall be made a second Fourth of July in the launching of a record number of Chair. ships to help defeat Germany. Chair-man Hurley today referred the pro-posal to Samuel Gompers, President of he American Federation of Labor, who the American Federation of Labor, who will take up the question with unions on the Pacific Coast, where the suggestion originated, with a view to making the celebration national.

Officials of the Shipping Board frankly were gratified by the proposal. They feel, however, that as the suggestion had come spontaneously from the men themselves, so also it should be developed by them, without any urging.

There were ninety-five hulls made ready for launching on July 4, ahead of the time set for their completion. This addition was the greatest ever made to any nation's tonnage in a single day. It is believed an attempt will be made to equal or surpass the record on Labor Day.

> NEW YORK TIMES JUL 3 1 1918

SPAIN ANNOUNCES REPRISAL ON BERLIN

Will Seize Interned German Ships to Recoup for U-Boat Sinkings.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—Spain will utilize German vessels now in Spanish ports in place of Spanish ships sunk by German

place of Spanish ships sunk by German submarines, and will continue to observe neutrality. This decision is announced in an official statement issued after a meeting of the Cabinet at San Sebastian. The Spanish Ambassador at Berlin has been instructed to inform the German Government of this action.

The Cabinet statement reads:

"In the course of the recent meetings held at Madrid the Government considered the international situation. As a consequence of the submarine campaign more than 20 per cent. of our merchant marine has been sunk, more than 100 Spanish sailors have perished, a considerable number of sailors have been wounded, and numbers have been shipwrecked and abandoned. Ships needed exclusively for Spanish use have been torpedoed without the slightest pretext, serious difficulties resulting to navigation.

"The Government has believed that it

ures necessary to guarantee Spanish maritime traffic and to protect Spanish crews and passengers.

"Consequently the Government has decided to address the Imperial German Government and declare that owing to the reduction of tonnage to its extreme limit, it will be obliged in the case of new sinkings to substitute therefor German vessels interned in Spanish ports. This measure does not imply the confiscation of the ships under definite title. It would be only a temporary solution until the establishment of peace, when Spanish claims also will be liquidated.

"Our Ambassador at Berlin has received instructions to bring this decision to the notice of the German Government. The Spanish Government does not doubt that the German Government will appreciate the circumstances determining this resolution and will recognize that Spain, in holding to the neutrality she has practiced since the beginning of the war, has sacrificed many of her rights and legitimate conveniences when it has been possible without affecting the dignity of Spain and her national life.

"The decision of the Government to assure for itself sufficient tonnage, which is indispensable to its existence, does not affect its sum resolve to mala-

BROOKLYN TIMES -

KILL GERMANS OUR OBJECT. SAYS MARCH

Foe Has Escaped Trap—Rainbow Men at Fere.

RUSH CASUALTY LISTS All Draft Men to Wear "U. S." on Collar.

By CARL D. GROAT United Press Staff Correspondent

Washington, July 31.—Both sides having changed their original objectives, the Allies and Germans, battling in the bloody Soissons-Rheims salient are now bent on trying to destroy each other.

In his regular conference with correspondents today, Chief of Staff March declared that the lone objective remaining now is to kill as many men as possible.

He held out slight hope of bagging the German Army, owing to its resistance in the Soissons and Rhiemens sections-the two ends of the Allied pincers.

The Rainbow Division is now helping to hold the line near Fere-en-Tardenois, General March said. This division, which in the early days of the German drive around Rheims helped withstand the enemy attacks, arrived at its new post within the last two days to reinforce other Americans

The Third Division, March said, is now at Cierges, another point of vio-

lent fighting. Formation of six new divisions, to be numbered from fifteen to twenty, is under way at the following camps: Logan, Kearny, Seavier, Bearegard, Travis and Dodge.

Two regular Army regiments will form the nucleus of each new division, March said.

Transfer of fifteen regiments of National Army Cavalry to field Artillery has been ordered and these men will be used abroad at once, he declared. Formation of these new units will require creation of many new general

General March stated that a cable has been sent to General Pershing, instructing him to send casualties as they occur, without any attempt to separate them according to the engagements. The casualties will be given out en toto as soon as received, it was stated.

Reviewing the battle situation in France, Gen. March said that since last Saturday, the general salient has flattened considerably. The enemy retirement on Saturday was very rapid, amounting to three or four miles on a twenty-mile front he said.

So fast did the Germans retreat Sunday night that the Allied armies got completely out of touch with their front line and sent cavalry patrols to catch up with the advance fighters. The extreme west flank of the enemy's line remains practically stable now, while on the extreme east the

Germans have been able to reduce the

Allied Salient, March said. Whatever the German objective may have been at the start and whatever our hope was in the counter-offensive it is now evident, said the general. that those aims have been set aside and that the objective of each army is the other army. Both sides want to kill off as many men as possible. The holding back of the jaws of the allied traps makes it practically impossible. he added, for us to expect to bag the German armies, inasmuch as they have had two weeks in which to maneuver their way out.

March declared that details of all the American forces are now being worked and in the future there will be no so-called National Guard or National Army, but that every man serving under the American flag will wear on his collar the letters "U. S." now reserved for regulars only.

NEW YORK GLOBE

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> NEW YORK HERALD PARIS, FRANCE.

> > JUL 3 1 1918

Prevention of Depopulation.

To argue from rats to the human ra may not seem very respectful to the latter But science respects nothing but the truth. One of its new discoveries appears to be that rats, unless they can feed on certain substances, are incapable of reproduction. Drs. Herbert Evans and Scott Bishop, or the University of California, make affirmation of this, after experiments. I the case of the vitamin necessary to reproduction is found in lettuce, alfalfa, egg yolk and fresh meat. Female rats fed on casein, corn-starch, lard, butter and salts, became sterile.

The vitamin favorable to reproduction has been christened the "factor X." Medicine for humans has already derived immeasurable benefit in the present age from experiments upon the lower animals. May not this discover of Drs. Evans and Bishop be the inception of a knowledge which may by further development afford a means of preventing sterility in human beings and a decrease of natality in nations?

CHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

JUL 3 1 1918

All Peace Offensives Are Rejected

Unquestionably, one of the objects which Presiden Wilson had in mind in his Fourth of July address was to serve notice on Germany that all peace offensives will be useless. That he has done this is extremely gratifying. There are still faint-hearted persons of rank pacifists who would be eager to grasp at an straw that promised peace, no matter how unsatisfac tory such a peace might be. To these faint-hearted ersons and rank pacifists, whether they dwell in the United States or in the Allied countries, the President gives warning that their efforts are not appreciated; that the war must be fought to a finish.

At various times German intrigue has put forth peace feelers. Upon every occasion they have been nsincere and based upon a peace of the German brand. Phere can be no peace of the German brand. The President has laid down four vital principles: The lestruction of arbitrary power, or at least its reducion to virtual impotence; the consent of the governed o all readjustments. The reference is to the peoples oppressed by Germany, Austria and Turkey. They bust have freedom of action to define their own govrnments; the absolute sacredness of treaties; the reation of a league of peace to enforce peace.

These, we say, are vital principles. They are de-

iberately and most carefully defined and proclaimed so that all the world, including the Kaiser, may read nd understand. They constitute the issue upon which we are fighting and for which we will continue to fight. the President, in words that admit of no miscon-truction, makes it plain that "there can be but one sue. The settlement must be final. There can be compromise. No half-way decision would be tol-

rable. No half-way decision is conceivable.' And then comes this ringing declaration: "These re the ends for which the associated peoples of the orid are fighting and which must be conceded them efore there can be peace.

Does the Kaiser get the idea? Nothing from Gerany in the way of peace discussions will be listened until Kaiserism is first ready to yield its power. Therefore, on with the fight! The atmosphere splendidly cleared.